

**Amendments to the Claims**

Please cancel claims 297 and 462 without prejudice.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the above-captioned application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1.-292. (cancelled).

293. (currently amended) A programmable logic controller for controlling a lens forming apparatus, the lens forming apparatus comprising:

a front mold member having a casting face, a non-casting face and a front mold identification marking;

a back mold member having a casting face, a non-casting face and a back mold identification mark, the back mold member being spaced apart from the front mold member by a gasket during use, the gasket comprising a gasket identification marking, wherein the casting faces of the front mold member and the back mold member and an inner surface of the gasket at least partially define a mold cavity which defines a shape corresponding to an eyeglass lens prescription during use; and

a lens curing unit configured to direct activating light toward the mold members during use;

the controller comprising:

an input device for obtaining information from an user; and

an output device for transmitting information to the user;

wherein the controller is configured to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking in response to the eyeglass lens prescription being entered through the input device during use, and wherein the controller is configured to transmit via the output device the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking during use, and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use and adjust lens curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription during use.

296. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the output device comprises a display screen, and wherein the input device comprises scrolling buttons and a selection knob, and wherein the selection knob is configured to be movable in a first direction such that data on the display screen is altered during use, and wherein the selection knob is configured to be movable in a second direction to select the data during use.

297. (cancelled).

298. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity, and wherein the light sensor is configured to communicate with the controller during use, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity during use.

299. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source and a second light source, and wherein the controller is configured to individually control the first and second light sources during use.

300. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the controller is configured to perform system diagnostic checks during use.

301. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the controller is configured to notify the user when the system requires maintenance during use.

302. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the controller is configured to transmit instructions to an operator during use.

303. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the controller is configured during use to run a computer software program for determining the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking during use, wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information which defines the eyeglass prescription during use;  
and

analyzing the prescription information to determine during use the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking, and the gasket identification marking of the appropriate front mold, back mold and gasket for producing the eyeglass lens.

304. (previously presented) The controller of claim 303, wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power and a lens location, and wherein the prescription

information is analyzed by correlating the sphere power, cylinder power and the lens location to an record in an information database during use.

305. (previously presented) The controller of claim 303, wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power, an add power, and a lens location and wherein the prescription information is analyzed during use by correlating the sphere power, the cylinder power, the add power, and the lens location to a record in an information database.

308. (previously presented) The controller of claim 303, wherein the output device is a display screen, and wherein the operations further comprise producing during use a visual display of the front mold identification number, the back mold identification number, and the gasket identification number on the output device subsequent to analyzing the prescription data.

309. (previously presented) The controller of claim 303, wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use.

310. (previously presented) The controller of claim 303, wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use, wherein the controller is configured to control the curing unit such that the curing conditions are produced during use.

311.-442. (cancelled).

443. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket comprises at least four discrete projections for spacing mold members of a mold set, and wherein the projections are arranged on an interior surface of the gasket.

444. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket comprises at least four discrete projections for spacing mold members of a mold set, and wherein the projections

are arranged on an interior surface of the gasket and wherein the at least four discrete projections are evenly spaced around the interior surface of the gasket.

445. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket comprises at least four discrete projections for spacing mold members of a mold set, and wherein the projections are arranged on an interior surface of the gasket and wherein the at least four discrete projections are spaced at about 90 degree increments around the interior surface of the gasket.

446. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket is configured to engage a second mold set for forming a second lens of a second power.

447. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket comprises a fill port for receiving a lens forming composition while the gasket is fully engaged to a mold set.

448. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the gasket comprises an interior surface, an exterior surface and a fill port for receiving a lens forming composition while the gasket is fully engaged to a mold set and wherein the fill port extends from the interior surface of the gasket to the exterior surface.

449. (previously presented) The controller of claim 293, wherein the lens forming apparatus further comprises a coating unit and wherein the controller is configured to simultaneously control operation of the coating unit and the lens curing unit during use.

450. (currently amended) A programmable logic controller for controlling a lens forming apparatus, the lens forming apparatus comprising:

a mold assembly comprising a first mold member and a second mold member, wherein at least one of the first and second mold members comprise an identification mark;

a lens curing unit configured to direct activating light toward the mold assembly during use; and

wherein the controller is configured to determine during use the identification marking of the first or second mold member based on a prescription for the eyeglass lens, and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use and adjust lens curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription during use.

451. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein each of the first and second mold members have an identification mark.

452. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the apparatus is configured to form non-photochromic lenses and photochromic lenses during use.

453. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the apparatus is configured to form an aspheric single vision lens, a flat-top bifocal lens or a progressive multifocal lens during use.

454. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the first mold member during use, and wherein the lens curing unit further comprises a second light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the second mold member during use.

455. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises:

a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a second activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a first filter disposed between the first light source and the first mold member; wherein first filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the first activating light source during use; and

a second filter disposed between the second light source and the second mold member, wherein second filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the second activating light source during use.

456. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises:

a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a first filter disposed between the first light source and the first mold member; wherein first filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the first activating light source during use;

a second filter disposed between the second light source and the second mold member, wherein second filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the second activating light source during use; and

wherein the first and second filters are configured to thermally isolate the first and second activating light sources from the lens curing chamber during use.

457. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises:

a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a first thermal barrier disposed between the first activating light source and the first mold member, and a second thermal barrier disposed between the second activating light source and the second mold member.

458. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises:

a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use;

a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; and

wherein the first and second light sources comprise fluorescent light sources configured to emit light at a wavelength of about 385 nanometers to about 490 nanometers during use.

459. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a lens drawer for positioning the mold members within the lens curing unit, the lens drawer being configurable to be inserted within and removed from an irradiation chamber of the lens curing unit during use.

460. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a heater, the heater configured to heat the interior of the lens curing unit to a temperature of up to about 250 °F during use.

461. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a conductive heating apparatus, the conductive heating apparatus being adapted to conductively apply heat to a face of at least one of the mold members during use.

462. (cancelled).

463. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity during use, and wherein the light sensor is configured to communicate with the controller, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity during use.

464. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source and a second light source, and wherein the control unit is configured to individually control the first and second light sources during use.

465. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to perform system diagnostic checks during use.

466. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to notify a user when the system requires maintenance during use.

467. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to transmit instructions to an operator during use.

468. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use.

469. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine during use identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens, wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power and a lens location, and wherein the prescription information is analyzed by correlating the sphere power, cylinder power and the lens location to an record in an information database during use.

470. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power, an add power, and a lens location and wherein the prescription information is analyzed by correlating the sphere power, the cylinder power, the add power, and the lens location to a record in an information database during use.

471. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the prescription information further comprises monomer type and lens type.

472. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the mold identification marking comprises an alphanumeric sequence.

473. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use.

474. (previously presented) The controller of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use, the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use, wherein the controller is configured to control the curing unit such that the curing conditions are produced during use.

**Response to Final Office Action Mailed March 20, 2003**

**A. Claims In the Case**

Claims 293-296, 298-310, 443-461 and 463-474 are rejected. Claims 293-296, 298-310, 443-461 and 463-474 are pending. Claims 293 and 450 have been amended.

**B. Amendments**

Support for the amendments to claims 293 and 250 come from original claims 297 and 462. As such, Applicant submits no new matter has been added to the specification.

**C. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Buazza et al. In View Of Kachel et al.**

Claims 293-296, 298-310, 443-461 and 463-474 have been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 366 and 383-399 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/780,076 to Buazza et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,895,102 to Kachel et al. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. To expedite prosecution, however, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/780,076.

**D. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Foreman et al. In View Of Kachel et al.**

Claims 450-461 and 463-474 have been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1288-1320 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/789,000 to Forman et al. in view of EP 0 318 614 to Kachel et al.

(hereinafter Kachel). Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. To expedite prosecution, however, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/789,000.

**E. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Foreman et al. In View Of Kachel et al.**

Claims 450-461 and 463-474 have been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1204-1227 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/788,998 to Forman et al. in view of Kachel. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. To expedite prosecution, however, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/788,998.

**F. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Foreman et al. In View Of Kachel et al.**

Claims 450-461 and 463-474 have been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1289-1313 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/789,195 to Forman et al. in view of Kachel. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. To expedite prosecution, however, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/789,195.

**G. The Claim Is Not Obvious Over Buazza et al. In View Of Kachel et al.**

Claim 450 has been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 274 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/188,261 to Buazza et al. in view of Kachel. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. To expedite prosecution, however, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/188,261.

**H. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel et al. In View of Blum et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 293-296, 298-310, 443-461 and 463-450 as being unpatentable over Kachel in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,919,850 to Blum et al. (hereinafter "Blum"). Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

In order to reject a claim as obvious, the Examiner has the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Warner et al.*, 379 F.2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173, 177-178 (C.C.P.A. 1967). To establish a *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974), MPEP § 2143.03.

Applicant's amended claims 293 and 450 are directed towards a programmable logic controller that includes a combination of features including, but not limited to, the features of a "controller is configured to control operation of the lens curing unit and adjust lens curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription during use."

Applicant submits that Kachel does not appear to teach or suggest the combination of features of the claims. Kachel appears to teach the use of a heating cycle rather than a light curing cycle. The heating cycle of Kachel appears to be based on the resin type, rather than the eyeglass prescription. For example, Kachel states:

After all the gasket assemblies have been filled with resin, the operator places them in the oven or ovens 26 as the case may be. The ovens 26 subject the resin to a heat cycle which will cause solidification. The typical time cycle will be overnight, however, shorter time cycles may be utilized depending on the resin formulation

(Kachel, page 16, lines 52-55).

Kachel further states:

The operator can then removed (sic) the filled forms from accumulator 338, and place them within either of two ovens, which are controlled for suitable curing cycles. A typical curing cycle would be for an initial 15 hours commencing at 105 °F and ramped to increase to 145 °C.

(Kache page 17, lines 55-57)

Applicant submits that Kachel does not appear to teach or suggest a controller configured to adjust lens curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription.

Applicant further submits that Blum does not appear to teach or suggest at least the use of a controller configured to adjust curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription. For example, Blum states:

In this process the lens material is subjected to relatively low level of intensity for a relatively larger period of times when compared to subsequent curing. After being subjected to this low intensity, during a first phase, for about fifteen (15) minutes or less; the source is changed to a second phase to increase the intensity for about forty-five (45) minutes or less to finally cure the lens. To change from Phase I to Phase II the intensity and other parameters for that matter can be controlled by the methods noted above. In addition, different types of sources can be employed with an automatic control system for sequentially operating various lamps or sources. For example, as shown in FIG. 9, two sets of

lamps 102, 104 are shown with first set 102, providing lower intensity and known wave length UV light and the second set 104 providing greater intensity and the same or other wave length. Each set is controlled by controller to operate each set independently of the other for a preselected time period.

In operation, the mold is placed in light box 100 and the controller set for a preselected time for each phase. When actuated controller 110 will cause 102 lamps to be energized for about fifteen (15) minutes or less, after which Phase II lamps 104 will be energized for the remainder of the period.

In the embodiments discussed above, light sources are used which provide 300 to 450 nanometers wave length such as florescent lights, metal halide, mercury discharge etc. These may require adjustment in activator concentration, time of cure and degree of intensity among other control parameters to accommodate a particular source.

(Blum, col. 6, l. 46 through col. 7, l. 9)

Applicant submits that Blum does not appear to teach or suggest a controller configured to adjust curing condition in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription. Applicant further submits that the combination of Kachel and Blum does not appear to teach or suggest all of the features of the independent claims.

Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claims 293 and 450 and the claims dependent thereon (claims 294-296, 298-310, 443-449, 451-461 and 463-474 respectively) are patentable over Kachel in view of Blum.

**I. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel In View of Blum In Further View of Buazza et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner has rejected claim 298 and 463 as being unpatentable over Kachel in view of Blum in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,086,799 to Buazza et al. Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

Claims 298 and 463 state in part, “wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity, and wherein the light

sensor is configured to communicate with the controller, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, claims 293 and 450, thus dependent claims 298 and 463 respectively, are patentable over the cited art.

**J. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel In View of Buazza et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 450-461 and 463-470 as being unpatentable over Kachel in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,022,498 to Buazza et al. Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

Applicant’s amended claim 450 is directed towards a programmable logic controller that includes a combination of features including, but not limited to, the features of a “controller is configured to control operation of the lens curing unit and adjust lens curing conditions in the lens curing unit based on the eyeglass prescription during use.”

In rejecting the listed claims, the Examiner states:

Buazza teaches a lens curing unit with light filters and a heating system (figures 2-6). Buazza teaches the lens curing unit to (sic) provided with a controller which operates on the curing unit to direct the activating light as to cure light activated lens forming composition placed in mold assemblies.

Buazza teaches the use of controllers that to control the application of light to a mold assembly based on the temperature of the mold assembly. For example, Buazza states:

An embodiment of the invention relates to a method of controlling the rate of reaction (and therefore the rate of heat generation) of a UV light-curable, lens forming material by applying selected intermittent doses (e.g., pulses) of radiation

followed by selected periods of decreased UV light or "darkness". It is to be understood that in the description that follows, "darkness" refers to the absence of activating radiation, and not necessarily the absence of visible light.

In an embodiment, shutter system 950 (shown in FIG. 7) is used to control the application of first and/or second ultraviolet rays to the lens forming material. Shutter system 950 preferably includes air-actuated shutter plates 954 that may be inserted into the curing chamber to prevent ultraviolet light from reaching the lens forming material. Shutter system 950 may include programmable logic controller 952, which may actuate air cylinder 956 to cause shutter plates 954 to be inserted or extracted from the curing chamber. Programmable logic controller 952 preferably allows the insertion and extraction of shutter plates 954 at specified time intervals. Programmable logic controller 952 may receive signals from thermocouple(s) located inside chamber, proximate at least a portion the mold cavity, or located to sense the temperature of air in or exiting the chamber, allowing the time intervals in which the shutters are inserted and/or extracted to be adjusted as a function of a temperature within the curing chamber. The thermocouple may be located at numerous positions proximate the mold cavity and/or casting chamber.

Applicant submits that Buazza does not teach the use of a controller to control lens curing conditions of a lens curing unit based on the eyeglass lens prescription. Furthermore, as noted above, Kachel does not appear to teach or suggest controlling lens curing conditions based on the eyeglass lens prescription. As such, Applicant submits that the combination of Kachel and Buazza does not appear to teach or suggest all of the features of claim 450.

Claim 451 states in part, "wherein each of the first and second mold members have an identification mark." Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 451, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 452 states in part, "wherein the apparatus is configured to form non-photochromic lenses and photochromic lenses during use." Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 452, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 453 states in part, “wherein the apparatus is configured to form an aspheric single vision lens, a flat-top bifocal lens or a progressive multifocal lens during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 453, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 454 states in part, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the first mold member during use, and wherein the lens curing unit further comprises a second light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the second mold member during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 454, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 455 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a second activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a first filter disposed between the first light source and the first mold member; wherein first filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the first activating light source during use; and a second filter disposed between the second light source and the second mold member, wherein second filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the second activating light source during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 455, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 456 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises, a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a first filter disposed between the first light source and the first mold member;

wherein first filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the first activating light source during use; a second filter disposed between the second light source and the second mold member, wherein second filter is configured to manipulate the intensity of the activating light emanating from the second activating light source during use; and wherein the first and second filters are configured to thermally isolate the first and second activating light sources from the lens curing chamber during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 456, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 457 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises: a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a first thermal barrier disposed between the first activating light source and the first mold member, and a second thermal barrier disposed between the second activating light source and the second mold member.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 457, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 458 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises: a first activating light source, wherein the first activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; a second activating light source, wherein the second activating light source is configured to produce activating light directed toward a mold assembly during use; and wherein the first and second light sources comprise fluorescent light sources configured to emit light at a wavelength of about 385 nanometers to about 490 nanometers during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 458, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 459 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises a lens drawer for positioning the mold members within the lens curing unit, the lens drawer being configurable to

be inserted within and removed from an irradiation chamber of the lens curing unit during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 459, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 460 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises a heater, the heater configured to heat the interior of the lens curing unit to a temperature of up to about 250 °F during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 460, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 461 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises a conductive heating apparatus, the conductive heating apparatus being adapted to conductively apply heat to a face of at least one of the mold members during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 461 are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 463 states in part, “wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity during use, and wherein the light sensor is configured to communicate with the controller, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 463, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 464 states in part, “wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source and a second light source, and wherein the control unit is configured to individually control the first and second light sources during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 464, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 465 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to perform system diagnostic checks during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 465, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 466 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to notify a user when the system requires maintenance during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 466, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 467 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to transmit instructions to an operator during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 467, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 468 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 468, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 469 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine during use identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens, wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power and a lens location, and wherein the prescription information is analyzed by correlating the sphere power, cylinder power and the lens location to an record in an information database during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 469, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 470 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the prescription information comprises a sphere power, a cylinder power, an add power, and a lens location and wherein the prescription information is analyzed by correlating the sphere power, the cylinder power, the add power, and the lens location to a record in an information database during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 470, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 471 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the prescription information further comprises monomer type and lens type.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 463, are patentable over the cited art. Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 471, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 472 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the mold identification marking comprises an

alphanumeric sequence.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 472, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 473 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 473, are patentable over the cited art.

Claim 474 states in part, “wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining during use, the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising: collecting prescription information during use, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens during use, and wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription during use, wherein the controller is configured to control the curing unit such that the curing conditions are produced during use.” Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, independent claim 450, thus dependent claim 474, are patentable over the cited art.

**K. Summary**

Based on the above, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration.

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Applicant respectfully requests a three-month extension of time. If any further extension of time is required, Applicant hereby requests the appropriate extension of time. A Fee Authorization is enclosed for the extension of time fee. If any additional fees, or if any required fees are inadvertently omitted or have been overpaid, please appropriately charge or credit those fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account Number 50-1505/5040-04205/EBM

Respectfully submitted,



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